







Here, gentle reader, are a few of the arguments put forward by the Hotelmen against the Prohibition measure. --Editor E.O.

# WHAT IS THE LIQUOR ACT?

## See How It Would Affect You

The measure known as "The Liquor Act" which is being promoted by the Temperance and Moral Reform League in Alberta, a measure of complete or partial prohibition?

As it stands it would be judged by a little study, the measure is neither "fire" nor "fowl meat." It is a measure which is proposed to limit it in that it would prevent the workingman buying his liquor by the glass, as now, and would compel him to purchase it by the bottle.

The main object of the proposed measure is to abolish the liquor business, making which the proposed measure would do to see up in place of these an elaborate system of government vendors, registered drug stores, and to put upon the shoulders of doctors, dentists, pharmacists, and others who are engaged in the business of handling the liquors which they would be authorized to keep for medicinal purposes. There would also be set up a complicated system of permits and affidavits, not a single specimen form of which has been made available.

Two clauses render the act a farce, namely, Clause 15, which provides that "one quart of spirits or two gallons of beer may be kept for medicinal purposes by any person, apothecary, druggist, or brewer," and Clause 72, which expressly legalizes bona fide transactions in liquor between a person in the Province of Alberta and a person in another Province, or in a foreign country. The only thing that the measure would do is to make the liquor more inconvenient than now, and it would open the door to innumerable abuses, a state of affairs which is evidently anticipated by the promoters of the measure, and which is reflected in the numerous panels of which we have spoken.

The only serious matter is that the measure would withdraw from the Province the revenue it now draws from the liquor trade. What would the measure do in place of that? Nothing at all. On the contrary, it would impose a heavy charge upon the Province for the administration and enforcement of the measure. In reply to a question concerning the cost of enforcement, Prof. Silcox is reported to have stated at the possibility of a levy being imposed for the administration of justice at some time in the future. The cost of enforcing the proposed Liquor Act would not be less than \$1,000,000 per annum, according to Prof. Silcox, if the proposed Liquor Act and judge what the cost would be of administering such a complicated network of judicial machinery. This is a matter which would affect every taxpayer in the Province; and would affect him to a much greater extent in the event of the passing into law of the Liquor Act.

Clauses 2 to 20 of the proposed measure are very interesting, and the measure itself is mainly concerned under the Government would take the sale of liquor in Alberta. These vendors would be salaried officials (Clause 6) so that instead of drawing a license revenue from the sale of liquor, the salaries of vendors would be drawn from what revenue there is left after the deduction of the expenses of the liquor made at the present time of the Government of Russia going out of the liquor business.

In face of their rejoicing over this fact, how could the promoters of the Liquor Act justify their forcing of the Government of Alberta to sell the liquor business?

Consistency here requires some explanation. Clause 23 which defines what a druggist may or may not do in the name of the proposed Liquor Act is a farce proposition.

He can sell no liquor except for medicinal purposes, and then only on a prescription from a bona fide medical practitioner. If a sick or injured person is carried to a drug store the practitioner may prescribe a draught which contains a prescription from a bona fide medical practitioner, and furthermore he may not allow it to be consumed by his premises. After getting a doctor and receiving a prescription a patient will have to be removed to some other place where the stimulant administered.

Fairly well, even if not held in contempt by the promoters of the Liquor Act. Clause 23 provides that "no person shall sell or give liquor to any person under the age of twenty-one years, except a vendor or the father, mother, guardian or physician of such minor, and then only for medicinal purposes, and prior to a prescription from a bona fide medical practitioner." What about the event of sudden sickness or accident when perhaps no physician is available? Even when the doctor did arrive he would have to write a prescription, separating him from ministering the stimulant. Could there be anything more ridiculous?

Clause 24, sub-section 1, would also produce abuses. There is no specification of what kind of alcohol to be used for medicinal purposes. Under the proposed Liquor Act any alcohol of every day use could be used for mechanical purposes instead of the intended article. One can easily imagine how readily trouble could arise by reason of the loose wording of this clause.

Clause 25 should be noted with alarm, for example by dealers who have ice cream counters, or who sell milk by the glass. If they have amongst other things, tumblers, glasses or any other apparatus, which are similar to those used in foodstuffs, bars, restaurants and hotels where liquors are accustomed to be sold or trafficked, such places under the measure shall be deemed to be a place in which liquors are kept and the purpose of being sold, unless the proprietors of these places carry them out to be contrary. This clause can scarcely fail to lead to trouble and bring inoffensive people under suspicion. Interfering persons might cause no end of trouble by taking advantage of this clause to gratify jealousy or private spite.

Read the proposed measure carefully from Clause 1 to Clause 24, and note its many inconsistencies. Instead of calling the measure a "Prohibition Act" and promising to bring it under their thumb and asking the people to vote for a blind-cheque which does not mean prohibition. The measure does not attempt to enact a prohibition regime at all. If it is urged, why then does it call itself a "Prohibition Act"? If it is not a Prohibition, or all regulation of the sale of liquor, it would multiply illegal sources of supply, it would destroy the revenue now derived by the Province from the liquor business, it would result in a further financial burden upon the taxpayers to provide for carrying out the proposed measure, further it would send out of the Province money which is spent in the Province at present, and it would demolish the hotel business.

Note statement of policy in respect to this last important matter has been forgotten by the promoters of the Liquor Act. Hotels are an absolute necessity, and the measure would automatically affect the public both travelling and resident. What kind of hotel accommodation would take the place of the present system? This question must be answered to which the public should insist upon the promoters of the Liquor Act answering in a straightforward manner.

NOTE--The taking of this vote will cast the Province from \$1,000,000 per annum. This sum will have to be paid by the taxpayers, and inasmuch as there is a doubt as to whether the Direct Legislation Act, under which the proposed vote would be taken, is constitutional, there is every probability that the money would be wasted. Let the taxpayers of Alberta decide.

More for the farmer, for the tradesmen, in fact for every taxpayer in the Province. Does the measure justify the proceeding? That is the question, and the answer is, "No."

Read the proposed Liquor Act from start to finish and then reflect how it will affect YOU.

## The Business Aspect of the Liquor Act

One of the most significant aspects of the Prohibition campaign now going on in Alberta is the active interest displayed by the business classes in the community, and also by men who are in no way connected with the licensed trade. The material side of the

liquor question is all too frequently overshadowed by the moral aspect, but that the material side is also of great importance is demonstrated by the fact that organizations composed of business men are being formed in the leading centres of population in the province for the purpose of opposing the Liquor Act.

Business men realize that the operation of that measure would result in the alienation of important interests, the destruction of a very large amount of property, and the loss of a large amount of private accommodation for the use of the public. These are things which intimately affect the community. It is no light matter to destroy capital at a time such as the present.

What is the cost of the operation of a liquor control? As far as to

keep the aggregate financial well-being of the community. It is ridiculous to assert that the existence of liquor licenses has militated against the welfare of the public. The public is not to the contrary. There are many business men in Alberta who are not satisfied that the abolition of licenses would add to progress--as its promoters so confidently claim.

It is important in connection with this aspect of the question, that not a single wealthy or progressive state in the United States has adopted Prohibition. Those states which are "dry" are amongst the least important in the Union. Last November when a number of smaller states went "dry" the two most populous states of Ohio and California rejected Prohibition legislation by very large majorities. Only the other day the house of representatives passed a bill to submit a state-wide Prohibition measure to the people.

The same thing is to be seen in Canada. No progressive Alabamian would suggest Prince Edward Island as an example of the success of Prohibition. At New Brunswick such wonderful monuments of material property accompanying Prohibition legislation as to be examples to be followed by go-ahead Albertans. Are the "dry" belts in Quebec and Ontario representative of the whole population and intelligence of these provinces or do they only form portions of the less progressive parts? The latter is generally conceded to be the case.

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All these are considerations which have induced business men

in the province to come out in opposition to the Liquor Act. They claim that the measure will not only affect the public but will be as good as goblins of Alberta as any other class in the community. In the discussion of a measure such as the Liquor Act it is essential that all sides receive due attention, and if the business men of the Province lay some stress upon the material side of the Liquor Act, it is because they believe that side to be of sufficient importance to brought well to the front.

## Prohibition Fallacies

What is the purpose of the proposed Prohibition Act? It is not to prohibit the use of alcoholic liquors in Alberta, because in at least one case it legalizes the use of liquor for beverage purposes. The measure would not prohibit the use of liquor, but why should not the advocates of prohibition have courage to make it a criminal offence to consume alcoholic liquors excepting under medical supervision? Surely because they are well aware that such an extreme step would not result in the desired effect. Extremists, hence the introduction of a makeshift measure by which they hope to run the legitimate licensed trade in Alberta for the benefit of the public, and at the expense of the liquor proprietors. There is nothing that can be called patriotic about such a measure. Nor is there any appeal to the sense of the people. The Liquor Act justifies coming from state to state, although even in this respect it is far from consistent. It is a bid for the public to drink "decadent, illegal, impossible" except for the man who defies the law--to quote the words of an ardent Prohibitionist in the press--"and to break the law to the point of almost no law as clause 55 of the measure legalizes the keeping of a quantity of liquor by private persons for beverage purposes, and clause 71 recognizes the legal import of inter-provincial transaction in liquor." A man may comply with the letter of the law, but it is still illegal to drink it.

The measure is a farce, and it is a bid for the support of the voters because its promoters prefer to be called "temperance" without the stigma of being called "prohibition." Without the slightest hesitation they would replace order by disorder, and stability chaos for a well-regulated system which is working satisfactorily and without prejudice to the principles of temperance.

One of the favorite arguments of the advocates of Prohibition is that their measure will eliminate drinking and drunkenness from the community. If this is the result in Alberta, it will be different from that seen in other communities. In Alberta, it will not prevent either drinking or drunkenness and it is ridiculous to make any contrary assertion. What are the facts in regard to drunkenness in Alberta? According to the latest issued volume of The Criminal Statistics of Canada--there were 18 convictions for drunkenness in 1910, something like 18 convictions for drunkenness per 1,000 population. The actual figure would be less if allowances were made for repeaters and habitual offenders. Still, there were 18 convictions in Alberta who abuse liquor, this leaves 98 persons in every 1,000 in the province who are to be prevented using alcohol in a vain attempt to get drunk. One would like to ask what steps the advocates of Prohibition have taken to prevent this small proportion, or if they are continuing all their efforts to coercing the large remainder who do not require such attention? This is a let-down, and it is a let-down for the public. The measure is nothing doing for the drunkard except to withdraw all restriction and leave him to the "blind pig" where there is no regulation of any kind.

The economic waste of the liquor trade is another subject largely upon by the Prohibitionists. Only the other day they set out the astounding statement that the amount spent in liquor in Alberta is known only to themselves. At best it is but an estimate. Quite recently the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Alberta gave out an estimate of the amount spent upon liquor in that province, but this figure was more modest than that of Alberta, being only \$1,000,000 per annum, and Alberta has a much larger population than Alberta's \$1,000,000 less than Alberta's upon alcoholic liquor. It has to borne in mind too that the licensees in Saskatchewan are more numerous as compared with Alberta. The fact is that the liquor consumption in Alberta is the amateur statistician of the Prohibition party either in Alberta or Saskatchewan.

This "economic waste" argument is apt to react to the disadvantage of the Prohibitionists unless they can show that it will be affected by the proposed measure.

If it is to be affected, it will be affected in a small way, and so long as it legalizes the consumption of liquor for other than medicinal purposes, it cannot hope to be an economic success.

It will not, with any degree of truth, be stated that the money spent upon liquor is wasted from an economic point of view. It goes into the pockets of the public, and the public will be the chief effect of the passing of the measure promoted by the Prohibitionists would be to divert this money from circulating in the province altogether. In all respects the measure would be a charge upon the province, and the taxpayers would be called upon to foot the bill. This is an aspect of the measure which should be carefully considered by the voters, because the people who are advocating the measure will do nothing for them from a financial standpoint.

Even on general grounds the "economic waste" argument is an entire fallacious one. It is capable of a very wide application, and if carried to its logical extreme, the requirements of the individual would reduce us to a minimum. Food, clothing, household furnishings, in fact the whole domestic economy, made of things which are not absolutely necessary and are therefore economically wasteful. Yet their production provides employment to an army of workpeople who would be compelled to live at a level of comfort equal to their needs if the aggregate financial well-being of the community.

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